

PROJECTOR WITH FLAT LIGHT SOURCES

Field of the invention:

- 5 The present invention relates to projection displays, and in particular to optical projection systems that employ flat light sources, also called planar light sources.

Background of the invention:

- Projection displays are used widely in many applications. A typical projection display consists of an illumination system that consists of a nearly point light source 1, optics 2 for the collimation of the light source, a polarizing beam splitter 4 that separates the input and output light onto/from the an imager 5 that modulates the transmittance or reflectance of the input light, and a projection lens 6 that projects the said images onto a screen 7. For an imager that works by polarization manipulation, a means 3 for the conversion of said light source into a single polarization is needed, adding to the complexity of the system. The polarization converter 3 often includes a device which may be separate or the same to homogenize the input light. An optional optical system for the separation of the input light source 1 into three separate red, green and blue primary colors is often times used to provide full colors. In this case, three separate imagers are provided to modulate the transmittance or reflectance of the three primary colors. In most such systems, a color recombination system is combined with the color separation system before the projection lens 6. Many systems for the color management of projection systems have been proposed.
- 25 In a conventional projector, the light source is a pseudo point source in the form of an arc. This arc has a finite dimension which can be 1-3mm long and 1mm wide. Moreover, the quartz enclosure gives rise to unwanted focusing and defocusing effects, making the assumption of a point source impossible.
- 30 Without a point source, the etendue of the optical system becomes large and is not favorable to good optical efficiency. The efficiency of such a projection system is

therefore rather unsatisfactory. Typically less than 20% of the light output from the light source is projected onto the screen. For a 120W arc lamp, for example, only 1200lm of the 8000lm output from the lamp is utilized. While most of the light is lost due to the large etendue of the illumination system compared with that of the imager, there is also significant loss of light in the matching the geometric shape of the point light source, usually circular, to the form factor of the imager which is usually rectangular. The form factor of the imager can take on various values of 4:3 or 16:9 depending on the source of the video signal. Television is usually in a 4:3 format while movies are in the 16:9 format. Either way, much light is lost due to the geometric shape of the projection light source.

Summary of the invention

According to the present invention there is provided a projection system comprising a substantially planar light source, imaging means for imaging said planar light source onto a light valve imager, and a projection means for projecting the image on the light valve imager onto a screen.

Suitable forms of planar light source that may be used in embodiments of the present invention include vacuum field emission devices, cold cathode fluorescence lamps with a planar discharge plasma, and an array of light emitting diodes arranged in a closely packed manner on a plane.

The particular geometry of the projection system of the present invention will depend on the imaging technology used.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is therefore provided a projection system comprising (a) a substantially planar light source, (b) means for converting light from said planar light source into a single polarization, (c) an imaging lens for imaging said planar light source onto a light valve imager, (d) a polarizing beam splitter for separating the input and output light on the said light valve imager, and (e) a projection lens to project the image on the light valve imager onto a screen.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a projection system comprising (a) a substantially planar light source, (b) means for converting light from said planar light source into a single polarization, (c) an imaging lens for imaging said planar light source onto a transmittive active matrix liquid crystal cell light valve imager, and (d) a projection lens for projecting the image on the light valve imager onto a screen.

The above geometries can also be used to form a full color projection system either by temporally sequencing the light source to provide red, blue and green light that is combined by a viewer to produce a full color image, or by providing separate optical paths for red, blue and green light that are combined to form a final image (for example by an X-cube prism).

According to a still further aspect of the present invention there is provided a projection system comprising (a) a substantially planar light source, (b) means for pulsing the said light source to provide red green and blue colors sequentially in time, (c) an imaging lens for imaging said planar light source onto a reflective digital mirror light valve imager, and (d) a projection lens for projecting the image on the said light valve imager onto a screen.

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Brief description of the drawings

Some embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 shows a conventional projection system according to the prior art;

25 Figure 2 shows a projection system according to a first embodiment of the present invention,

Figure 3 shows a flat light source for use in an embodiment of the present invention,

Figure 4 shows a projection system according to a second embodiment of the present invention,

30 Figure 5 shows a projection system according to a third embodiment of the present invention,

Figure 6 shows a projection system according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention, and

Figure 7 shows a projection system according to a fifth embodiment of the present invention.

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Detailed description of the preferred embodiments

This invention relates to new designs of optical systems for projectors. The projector can either be front projection or rear projection type. In the present invention, a flat light source is used as the illuminator for the projector. The advantages of a flat light source are many, including high light utilization efficiency, good matching of form factor and the ease of polarization conversion. Most importantly, simple imaging optics can be used in the projection system rather than the usual nonimaging optics. The overall light efficiency and optical design becomes very simple. The present invention can be applied to many projections systems using one or three panels as the imager. It can also be used for transmissive as well as reflective light valves.

As will be seen from the following embodiments, the form factor of the light source can be matched exactly to that of the imager. Thus light utilization efficiency is much improved. The increased efficiency implies that smaller power lamps can be used to produce the same light output.

In addition to the easy form factor matching, planar light sources can also be converted into a single polarization easily. Polarized light is used in many imagers such as liquid crystal light valves. Polarization conversion can be performed in the same manner as in conventional backlights, with a polarization dependent reflector and a quarter wave plate. Furthermore, the planar light source can also be imaged onto the imager without loss of light if it is somewhat collimated. The collimation of the planar light source needs to fit the f-number of the imaging lens and the projection lens and the imager itself. This collimation of the planar light source can be performed with many types of optical films such as the BEF® of 3M Company or the light scattering films from Physical Optics Company.

Several planar light sources can be used in embodiments of the present invention. Many such high brightness light sources are in the process of development. For example, the light source can be a vacuum field emission device or it can also be a gas discharge fluorescent lamp. With planar light sources such as these, the optical system for the projector becomes much simplified using the planar light sources.

Flat or planar light sources are available in many technologies, including fluorescent lamp (FL) and field emission devices (FED). The important observation is that these light sources can be made into high brightness sources suitable for projection. Traditionally flat light sources are generally made of a linear light source such as cold cathode fluorescence light (CCFL) tube together with a flat (two-dimensional) light guide/diffusion layer to disperse the light in a plane from which light can be scattered out. Such light sources may not always be bright enough for the best quality projection. A two-dimensional array of point sources such as tiny lamps and other sources such as light emitting diodes (LED) can also be regarded as a flat light source to a certain extent and can be used in the present invention.

Field emission devices (FED) making use of electron beams inside a vacuum to excited a layer of phosphor can also be regarded as a flat light source. Even though the FED was invented originally for displays applications, they can also be used as intense flat light sources for many applications.

Another true planar light source is a two-dimensional gas discharge and a phosphor layer. In order to maintain a uniform two-dimensional gas discharge, techniques such as barrier ribs, linear arrays, are used. In all cases, the resultant pseudo-two-dimensional gas discharge is then allowed to excite a phosphor as in an ordinary fluorescent lamp (FL).

In all projectors, the image forming light valve is planar. A planar light source can be imaged directly onto such imagers with high efficiency. Moreover the light on the imager

can be imaged onto the projection screen by a projection lens. A flat light source is ideal for projection applications.

Fig. 2 shows the first preferred embodiment of the present invention. A flat light source 8 is used as the light source for the projector. This flat field is projected by an imaging lens 9 onto the imager 5 via a beam splitter 4. Since the light source is flat and has the same form factor as the imager, exact imaging optics can be used with precision. Light reflected from the imager is then imaged onto the screen 7 by a projection lens 6 as in a conventional projector.

In this first preferred embodiment, the imager 5 can be formed with red, green and blue pixels for full color projection. In this case, the flat light source should be a white light source. The imager 5 can also be a black and white imager for a black and white projector. Another possibility is that the imager 5 can be colorless, but the flat light source can pulse sequentially red green and blue light, the effect of which is that full color can be achieved by temporal integration of color subframes by the observer.

Optionally, the flat light source 8 can be formed with collimation optics 10 (Fig.3) which can be a BEF® film from 3M Company or other similar optical films. The flat light source 8 can also be formed with a simple polarization converter consisting of a reflective polarizer film 11 and a quarter wave plate 12 as an option. Because of its flatness, the polarization converter can be very simple as shown in Fig. 3. The reflective polarizer 11 transmits light of one polarization and reflects light of the perpendicular polarization. The reflected light goes through the quarter wave plate 12 twice upon reflection and is converted into the correct polarization for transmission. Thus most of the light from the flat light source can be extracted of one polarization only.

In the second preferred embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig.4, three channels are provided for the projector, one for each primary color. The flat light source 8, the imaging lens 9, and the imager 4 are all similar. The three flat light sources emit red and green and blue lights separately to provide higher brightness to the projector. The

imagers 4 are provided to work with all the colors of the flat light source. Alternatively, a single flat light source can be used in conjunction with dichroic filters to separate the light into three primary colors. In this second preferred embodiment, an X-cube 13 is used to combine the three light beams having images from the three primary colors of red green and blue.

The third preferred embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig.5 is substantially similar to the first embodiment (Fig.2) except that a transmittive light valve 14 is used located between the imaging lens 9 and the projection lens 6.

The fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig.6 is substantially similar to the second embodiment (Fig.4) except that three transmittive light valves 14 are used for the three primary colors of red green and blue. Each light valve 14 is located between the imaging lens 9 and the projection lens 6 of a respective red, green or blue channel.

In the fifth preferred embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig.7, the imager 4 is of the reflective and non-polarization manipulation type, such as the micro-mirror light valve manufactured by Texas Instruments Inc. In this case, the polarizers are not needed. Instead the reflection from the light valve is spatially separated from the input light of the flat light source as shown in Fig. 7. Here the light from the flat light source 8 is imaged onto the imager 4 by lens 9 as before. The direction of the reflected light is modulated by the imager. For the properly reflected light, the output is imaged onto the screen 7 by the projection lens 6. To provide full color in this display, the flat light source is pulsed in red green and blue for each subframe in a time sequential manner.